

STORMS AND WEATHER WARNINGS

WASHINGTON FORECAST DISTRICT

The month was very quiet in the Washington district. Few disturbances of importance reached the Atlantic coast, and the only tropical disturbance that required advisory warnings was the one that was central southwest of Bermuda and moving northwestward on the morning of the 11th. During the day it recurved to the north and later toward the northeast, passing to the north of Bermuda early on the night of the 11th. No storm warnings were required during the month, but small-craft warnings were issued for the Rhode Island and Massachusetts coasts at 10:30 a. m. of the 1st, in connection with a disturbance of only moderate intensity that developed south of Cape Hatteras and passed inland over Connecticut shortly after 8 p. m. of the 1st.

No frost occurred in the Washington district until the morning of the 21st, when stations in Kentucky, western Ohio, and northwestern Tennessee reported light frost. The only heavy frost reported during the month was at Northfield, Vt., on the 22d. Warnings of light frost were issued on the 21st and 22d for eastern West Virginia, the extreme western portions of Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina, and the cranberry bogs of New Jersey, and on the 23d for northern Vermont.—*C. L. Mitchell.*

CHICAGO FORECAST DISTRICT

The mean temperature for the month was above the seasonal normal for practically the entire forecast district, the only exception being the extreme western portion of the Great Plains. The month, moreover, was exceedingly warm up to about the 17th, and relatively cool weather prevailed for about six days following. The first half of the month showed record-breaking means at several stations. Indeed, at some stations abnormally high maxima were reported, 95° being quite common; 99° at Des Moines, Iowa, was the high mark at any regular Weather Bureau station, and readings in excess of 100° were recorded at some cooperative stations. Thus the temperature conditions were quite abnormal, but they had a decidedly favorable effect in bringing crops, such as corn, to maturity. During this protracted warm period the weather was mostly fair, with very little rainfall in the district; but considerable rainfall occurred during the last two weeks, the amounts in some places in the eastern portion of the district bringing the totals up to more than twice the monthly averages.

The movement of high and low pressure areas was decidedly sluggish, especially during the dry and warm period; and the lows which appeared in the West were largely dissipated before they reached the Mississippi Valley. However, weather conditions were much more active during the closing week of the month.

Frosts worthy of note were first brought in by an area of high pressure which appeared in British Columbia on the 17th. On the 19th, 20th, 21st, and 22d frosts were noted over the northern and central Great Plains and on the last two dates they extended southeastward over the Ohio Valley; and there were also frosts in the

district from Lake Michigan westward across the Dakotas on the 23d. Warnings for these frosts were issued for practically the entire areas affected, although in some instances these areas were not exactly coincident with the limits set by the warnings.

The weather conditions, as stated above, were more or less unsettled during the third decade, "weatherbreeders," so to speak, the barometer being low over a wide area, especially in the closing days of the month. A disturbance, which afterward became of marked importance, appeared in the Northwest on the 27th. This took a southeastward direction with a more or less irregular development, and on the morning of the 28th it was centered in the middle Missouri Valley. The lowest barometer was then 29.34 inches at Concordia, Kans., and thunderstorms and rain prevailed throughout most central districts. By 2 p. m. the storm had moved northeastward to northwestern Iowa, the lowest barometer reading being 29.24 inches at Sioux City and Des Moines, Iowa. It was just at this time that a tornado of considerable importance occurred at St. Louis,¹ which was located in the southeast quadrant of the storm area. Showers and thunderstorms were forecast for the area affected by this storm, and storm warnings were displayed before and during the passing of the storm on the Great Lakes, where strong winds and squalls almost generally prevailed.

Special services in the way of frost warnings were continued to the cranberry marshes of Wisconsin, and fire-weather warnings were sent to the station at Duluth for distribution to the forests of Minnesota from September 15 to 24, inclusive.

Special service by this office was given in the interest of the international balloon race which started at Detroit on the afternoon of September 10. This service was confined to extended forecasts of Zone Four for wind and weather conditions at surface and aloft, in greater detail than is customary in the bidaily forecasts, which were wired to several points for special broadcast at Detroit, Albany, New York, and Cincinnati on the 10th and 11th, and the one on the 10th for special use at the starting point at Detroit.

Special flying-forecasts were made for the flying routes over this forecast district during the national air derby from New York to Spokane, starting in New York on the 19th. The flyers were met upon their arrival at the municipal airport in Chicago by the forecasters, and the special forecasts were given to the pilots before their departure westward. Additional forecasts were wired to St. Paul en route.—*H. J. Cox.*

NEW ORLEANS FORECAST DISTRICT

Summer types of pressure distribution, with persistently warm weather and periods of local showers, continued until the 18th–20th, when high pressure from the Northwest advanced to the west Gulf coast, attended by cooler weather, which prevailed for about a week and was followed by warm weather during the last few days of the month.

¹ See p. 405 of this REVIEW.